

have the product of their labors, then that means so much more.

So while we are the beacon of that freedom, the administration is trying to hold on to the old, abusive governmental waste of the past with white knuckles.

And so I say to you, Mr. President—not this Mr. President but Mr. President Clinton—that you are not going to win this battle because there was an election. When that election took place in November 1994, there were a lot of loud messages. They wanted to rebuild a strong national defense at the same time they wanted to balance the budget. We are going to do both.

They wanted to change the role of Government so it no longer has abusive control and power over the citizenry, and that is exactly what is going to happen.

So this is a very important debate that we are in the middle of right now, Mr. President, the debate on the role of Government, how abusive is Government, and for all those people around the world who look to us as that beacon of freedom we are going to keep that beacon very bright and shiny for them.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. INHOFE). Without objection, it is so ordered.

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR PRYOR

Mr. JOHNSTON. Mr. President, Senator DAVID PRYOR is a man of many accomplishments. In his distinguished career, he has been a journalist and founder of a newspaper, a member of the Arkansas House of Representatives and a two-term Governor of his State. In Arkansas, they still talk about his achievements as Governor during the 70's recession. Carefully and caringly, he cut spending without cutting the programs that people depended on.

He is also a lawyer who served three terms as the Representative of the Fourth Congressional District of Arkansas. He has served three terms in this body as a U.S. Senator and the last time he ran, he was so popular that nobody bothered to run against him. As a member of the Agriculture Committee, he has actively shaped innovative programs and policies which have helped the farmers of Arkansas while furthering the leadership position of the United States in the world agricultural community.

More than anything else, what has distinguished Senator PRYOR's legislative work in the U.S. Congress has been his sensitivity to the needs of private citizens. As a member of the Senate Finance Committee, he wrote a "Tax-

payer Bill of Rights" which guaranteed—for the first time in 40 years—the rights of individual citizens in their dealings with the IRS.

Senator PRYOR is known as an advocate for senior citizens. His advocacy is based on an extensive acquaintance with their situation, a compassionate understanding of their needs and a thorough knowledge of the existing support systems for the elderly. As a Member of the House of Representatives, he at one point worked incognito to gain first-hand experience of conditions in the nursing home industry. He served for 6 years as chairman of the Senate Special Committee on Aging, and, as ranking member, is continuing the fight to save Social Security and bring down prescription drug prices.

Senators, and I was one of them, heard his announcement that he did not plan to run again in 1996 with both relief and great regret. Relief, because he works too hard. If by leaving the Senate he can stop working too hard, then that is the right thing to do, for his health and for his wonderful wife and family. But I do feel sincere regret, for the Senate and for the Nation, that in 1996 we will lose his legislative skills and his compassion for the individual. And speaking for myself, I feel genuine regret that our working relationship will be ending. It has been a warm, collegial, productive relationship for 17 years, most notably on the Aging Committee. I have appreciated both the astuteness of his insights and the pleasure of his company, and hope to do so for the remainder of our terms.

THE NUCLEAR AGE'S BLINDING DAWN

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, 50 years ago yesterday, July 16, 1945, the course of human history was changed forever.

President Harry Truman, Winston Churchill, and Joseph Stalin were preparing for the European peace conference to end the war with Hitler and the Axis. There were major questions to be answered. Where would the conference be held? The war in the Pacific was still raging; would Russia enter into the war against Japan?

And, then, we learned about the events at Los Alamos, NM. We did not know that we had just succeeded in the greatest scientific race of all time, let alone the unquestionable magnitude of this achievement that would end the Second World War. Until this time, the activities at Los Alamos were shrouded in complete secrecy.

As recounted in several superb articles in New Mexico newspapers, the activities at Los Alamos changed the lives of New Mexicans as much as they impacted upon the rest of the world.

During the early morning of July 16, 1945, some of the citizens in New Mexico witnessed a sudden illumination in the sky. A friend of mine Rowena Baca, was quoted as saying that her "grandmother thought it was the end of the

world." This shocking irradiation incited Mrs. Baca's grandmother to shove her, as well as her cousin, under the bed. From underneath the bed, the two children saw the walls and ceiling reflect a red color. They were 35 miles from the Trinity sight, where the explosion occurred.

Dolly Oscuro's ranch used to include the land that became the Trinity sight. Where the cattle grazed, Mrs. Oscuro remembers looking out her window and seeing a rising mushroom cloud.

Helen and William Wrye, also ranchers, were returning home from a long and exhausting trip. They live in the same house that is 20 miles from the Trinity sight. They slept through the explosion. The radiation, according to Mr. Wrye, caused his beard to quit growing for a while. Of course, we are not sure that was the case, but at least that is what he perceives.

Mr. friend, Larry Calloway, who writes for the Albuquerque Journal, wrote what is in my opinion an articulate, well-documented, and human perspective of the first successfully tested atomic bomb. The article, "The Nuclear Age's Blinding Dawn," describes in detail the events of the night and morning leading up to this first display of atomic power.

Mr. Calloway's article portrays the human side of this historic day: about people such as Joe McKibben who wired the instruments that set off the implosion bomb; Berlyn Brizner who served as chief photographer; and Jack Aeby, a civilian technician who assisted in placing the radiation detectors—just to name a few.

"The Nuclear Age's Blinding Dawn" is worthy reading for all Americans. Many times, the specific event in history overshadows the individuals who made the event possible. Mr. Calloway tells us about the people in New Mexico who made this historic achievement happen.

Fifty years later, in hindsight, debate continues on the issue of whether development and deployment of the atomic bomb was the right thing to do. For example, a Smithsonian exhibit featuring the *Enola Gay*, the plane that dropped "Little Boy" on Hiroshima, becomes controversial. It is probably fair to suggest that the debate will rage for another 50 years. However, many believe that their work associated with this effort was right.

On this anniversary, let's turn to other aspects of this event. Our entrance into the Nuclear Age is as much about people as it is about science. It is the well known people: J. Robert Oppenheimer, Enrico Fermi, I.I. Rabi, Niels Bohr, Hans Bethe, Luis Alvarez, Emilio Segre, Norman Ramsey, Val Fitch, Aage Bohr, A.H. Compton, E.O. Lawrence, and James Chadwick, and Maj. Gen. Leslie R. Groves, to mention a few.

It is about the citizens of New Mexico who witnessed the Trinity test.

And, it is about the unsung workers and scientists at Los Alamos who were